

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

Respect for a worthy and time-honored custom—evident in the reverence with which the people of this State observe the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence—has induced me to issue this proclamation, which has been prepared by the Legislature, and which is hereby published for the information of the people of this State.

Therefore, I, WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby designate and recognize that Thursday, the twenty-third day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving, and I do further recommend that the various denominations of churches, and the various associations of the people, unite in prayer for the people of this State, and for the Union of the States.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State of Wisconsin to be hereunto affixed. Done at Madison, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four.

WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, Governor.

ALEXANDER T. GRAY, Secretary of State.

To Printers.

We have constantly on hand the first quality of Printing Paper, which we will sell at the manufacturer's price. Terms, invariably Cash. Orders solicited.

ATWOOD & RUBLE

For Latest News and Local Matters Third Page.

The Election Returns.

The election passed off more quietly yesterday than any one expected. We have witnessed nothing like it for several years. The excesses of the late judicial election, and the feeling aroused by them, had resulted in producing a determination on the part of our citizens to insure decency and order in the vicinity of the polls.

In contributing to this result great credit is due to the vigilance of our village marshals, I. E. BROWN, Esq. An extra police force was appointed, and a space kept clear around the ballot box, enabling voters to approach and deposit their votes without any extraordinary expenditure of muscular energy. We did not observe a quarrel during the whole day, not even a verbal one which is quite extraordinary. Good humor and sobriety seemed to prevail. No liquor was kept near the polls, and although present nearly all the time, we did not see a drunken man during the day.

There might have been some who had indulged sufficiently to put them in excellent humor; but there were none of the reeling, fog, disgusting specimens of brutalized humanity that almost invariably are found about the polls on the day of election.

We doubt very much whether the same can be said of any other town in the State approximating in population to Madison. It evinces that we have not reached that state of total depravity which is supposed to exist here by the people of some portions of the State; and that, although we have our full share of saloons and drinking places, the mass of our citizens are as sober and orderly as those of any other town in the West.

The returns as far as received are quite as favorable for the Republican ticket as we anticipated. In this town there is at the lowest estimate 300 democratic majority. A great number of our democrats are more devoted to party than is usual from the fact that many of them depend upon their character for political orthodoxy for a living. It is probably one of the most difficult towns in the State to change politically. Hoyt, the "democratic" candidate for congress, falls behind about one hundred votes; Bird, the candidate for the State Senate, two hundred and fifty; Vilas, their nominee for Assembly, about two hundred and twenty-five. From the character of the returns we think that Mr. Giles, is elected over Mr. Bird by a small majority. Mr. Vilas is probably elected, but by a vote anything but flattering, as he will fall behind his party strength some four hundred votes in the district. Mr. Tibbits was injured by false reports spread by his opponents, accusing him of having expressed approbation of the Nebraska act; and of being the candidate of the Know-Nothings. A ticket purporting to be a Know-Nothing ticket, printed at the Argus office, was also busily circulated among foreign-born voters, and every means used to create prejudice against the Republican ticket.

This undoubtedly lost him quite a number of votes which he would otherwise have obtained. This seems to be the game of the "democrats" generally—to secretly circulate rumors of the establishment of Know-Nothing organizations, excite the movement to the Republicans, and profit by the unjust and ignorant prejudices thus excited.

Bishop, the democratic nominee for sheriff, and Bjornsen their nominee for clerk of the board are probably elected. Goodnow, Republican candidate for treasurer, and Orton candidate for district attorney are also thought to be elected. Of the others no definite opinion can be formed.

Further returns, however, may change the whole aspect of affairs.

Some of the towns which have hitherto been overwhelmingly democratic—Dunkirk and Pleasant Springs for instance—appear to have been more than revolutionized. We give below returns as far as heard from:

MADISON.—Congress—Washburn 240; Hoyt 546. Senate—Giles 418; Bird 468. Assembly—Tibbits 389; Vilas 466; Lewis (ind.) 30. Sheriff—Wheeler 128; Bishop 57; Heeran (ind.) 198. Treasurer—Goodnow 248; Wheeler 282; Slightman (ind.) 296. Register—Manning 284; Fox 259; Zwickley (ind.) 316. Clerk of Court—Sharp 890; Firmin 601. Clerk of Board—Corneliusen 196; Bjornsen 663. District Attorney—Orton 229; Remington 284. Surveyor—Graves 527; Hough 618. Coroner—Crane 300; Thornton 555.

BURKE.—Washburn 38; Hoyt 54; Giles 45; Bird 45; Tibbits 23; Vilas 66; Wheeler 19; Bishop 70; Goodnow 22; Wheeler 58; Manning 23; Fox 65; Orton 26; Remington 66; Sharp 24; Firmin 70; Corneliusen 24; Bjornsen 11; Graves 26; Hough 69; Crane 26; Thornton 68.

YORK.—Washburn 78; Hoyt 23; Giles 75; Bird 24; Reeves (Rep. candidate for Assembly) 64; Taylor (Dem. for Assembly) 87; Wheeler for sheriff, 64; Bishop 33; Heeran (ind.) 3; Goodnow 59; W. A. Wheeler 17; Slightman 24; Manning 64; Fox 38; Zwickley 7; Orton 68; Remington 64; Corneliusen 64; Bjornsen 35; Graves 54; Hough 34; Crane 65; Thornton 33.

Medina is said to give Hoyt a majority. Giles is also ahead.

SPRINGFIELD.—Washburn 17; Hoyt 71; Giles 32; Bird 81; L. E. Thompson 7; Babcock 49; G. P. Thompson 28; Wheeler 10; Bishop 58; Heeran, 18; Goodnow 7; Wheeler 29; Slightman 50; Manning 20; Fox 14; Zwickley 49; Sharp 11; Firmin 77; Corneliusen 12; Bjornsen 75; Graves 11; Hough 75; Crane 11; Thornton 75.

MIDDLETON.—Washburn 46; Hoyt 72; Giles 45; Bird 93; L. E. Thompson, 45; G. P. Thompson, 10; Babcock 70; Wheeler 23; Bishop 95; Goodnow 11; Wheeler 110; Manning 40; Fox 72; Orton 44; Remington 88; Sharp 40; Firmin 91; Corneliusen 40; Bjornsen 92; Graves 31; Hough 100; Crane 42; Thornton 73.

FIRESCA.—Washburn 37; Hoyt 56; Giles 44; Bird 42; Abbott 37; Hart 48; Wheeler 29; Bishop 45; Heeran 16; Goodnow 30; Wheeler 59; Slightman 4; Manning 27; Fox 63; Orton 31; Remington 61; Sharp 56; Firmin 53; Corneliusen 34; Bjornsen 56; Graves 36; Hough 57; Crane 32; Thornton 61.

OREGON.—Washburn 65; Hoyt 30; Giles 67; Bird 31; Abbott 68; Hart 41; Wheeler 70; Bishop 26; Heeran 4; Goodnow 53; Wheeler 31; Slightman 11; Manning 64; Fox 31; Orton 69; Remington 80; Sharp 65; Firmin 39; Corneliusen 68; Bjornsen 34; Graves 65; Hough 36; Crane 65; Thornton 31.

ROSELAND.—Washburn 69; Hoyt 3; Giles 67; Bird 4; Abbott 67; Hart 3; Wheeler 65; Bishop 5; Heeran 3; Goodnow 57; Wheeler 10; Manning 65; Fox 6; Orton 20; Remington 51; Sharp 65; Firmin 7; Corneliusen 68; Bjornsen 4; Graves 65; Hough 3; Crane 64; Thornton 31.

VENONA.—Washburn 42; Hoyt 56; Giles 51; Bird 41; Abbott 41; Hart 53; Wheeler 47; Bishop 51; Manning 42; Fox 47; Goodnow 35; Wheeler 55; Orton 41; Remington 58; Sharp 55; Firmin 55; Corneliusen 44; Bjornsen 55.

MOXTROSE.—Washburn 66; Hoyt 6; Giles 65; Bird 5; Abbott, (Rep.) for Assembly, 81; Hart, (Dem.) 10; Wheeler 21; Bishop 40; Goodnow 63; Wheeler 5; Manning 4; Fox 4; Orton 62; Remington 7; Sharp 63; Firmin 3.

DYER.—Washburn 38; Hoyt 30; Giles 42; Bird 24; Abbott 30; Hart 34. Balance of ticket about the same.

VENONA.—Washburn 19; Hoyt 24; Giles 16; Bird 27; Wheeler 12; Bishop 31; Remington 29; Orton 14. Tibbits for Assembly 14; Vilas 29.

COTTAGE GROVE.—Washburn 54; Hoyt 135; Giles 61; Bird 109; Wheeler 46; Bishop 86; Heeran 56; Goodnow 42; Wheeler 122; Slightman 23; Fox 111; Manning 59; Orton 79; Remington 97; Corneliusen 51; Bjornsen 137; Firmin 138; Sharp 49; Crane 39; Thornton 125. For Assembly, Reeves (Rep.) 39; Taylor 150.

It is rumored that Bristol gives 75 Republican majority.

Christiana gives about 63 majority for the democratic ticket.

P. S. From these returns the chances look badly for the Republican county ticket. Giles and Bird are running very closely. Two Republicans—Abbott and Mohr—are elected to the Assembly. Vilas (dem.) is elected and Taylor probably.

Geo. P. Thompson, (ind.) is probably elected in the western district.

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.—A letter from a gentleman in Dunkirk gives the following as the publican majorities in that district: For Congress, Washburn 120. State Senator, Giles, 192. Assembly, Mohr 177.

The Montgomery Mail edited by John J. Hooper, alias Simon Suggs, has the following "good" line:

A correspondent of ours, writing as the other, from Lowndes county, relates the following anecdote of Judge B—:

The Judge was holding Lowndes circuit court and suddenly caught the eye of a witness in a trial which was progressing. This man, Judge thought was making the most democratic grimaces at him, and without a moments' hesitation, he ordered the clerk to enter up "a fine of ten dollars against that man for contempt court," pointing to the gentleman who was making the expressive physiognomy.

Why, what's that for Judge?" exclaimed an unfortunate man.

You're making faces at the court, sir! There are again sir! Mr. Clerk, enter up a fine of the same amount against this man."

Here our friend, Tom J. interposed and explained that the person fined, habitually looked as he now was a worthy citizen and never was contempt in his life.

Very good, very good, Mr. J." said the judge. "Let the fines be remitted; but this case has a general power to abuse nuisances on his interference with his administration of the law. Sheriff, carry this man at least two hundred dollars from the court house, and see that he does enter it again."

That poor fellow we should say, "had it" very ly.

A boarding M's, deeming cat a word too far for refinement, defines it thus—"To insert nutritious pabulum into the delectated stomach, permeating the system through the cavities of the lazeys, and is finally digested in the receptacle for digestible par-

ELECTION RETURNS.

Below we give the returns from this State, as received at Milwaukee up to 12 o'clock last night. A probability is in favor of the re-election of WELLS, the candidate of the sham Democracy.

Republican Senators and six Republican Assemblymen are elected to one "Democratic" Senator and six Assemblymen. I. E. GOODNOW, Republican, is elected in the fourth ward, Milwaukee. The city is reported to have given 1,300 majority for Wells.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Whitefish, Nov. 7.—S. P. M. For Congress, Wells majority 88. Democratic ticket a majority of 83 to 99—Assembly, Waukegan, Republican, no opposition.

ROCK COUNTY.

Janesville.—Majority for Washburn for Congress, 71. Nossig, Ind., for Senate, 73—Pence, Ind., for Assembly, 51. Majority for Washburn, 80. La Prairie.—Washburn, 53 majority.

RACINE COUNTY.

Racine City.—Sponner, 56 majority. Clement, Ind., 14. Fairley, Dem., for Assembly, 25 majority. Town of Racine.—Sponner, 42 maj.; Clement, Ind., 20.

Reynolds.—Sponner, 34 maj.; Clement, 26 do. Calumet.—Wells, 36 majority; Dem. Senator, majority.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Kenosha, Nov. 7.—104 P. M. City of Kenosha.—Sponner's maj. 22; Tadlock, Republican Senator, elected; Johnson, elected to Assembly in the Western District. Bristol.—Sponner 148; Wells 13. Salem.—Sponner 117; Wells 26.

Kenosha, 94 P. M. C. C. Siles, Rep., elected by 30 maj. Pleasant Prairie.—Sponner 83; Wells 80. WATKESHA COUNTY.

Waukesha.—Sponner 58 majority; Randall, Assembly, 281 maj.; Hawley, Sheriff, 118 do. Ashtabula, 236 do. Brookfield.—Sponner 26 maj.; Worthington, 26 maj.; Waterman, Assembly, 21 maj.; Wiley 21; Davis 13—all Republican. New Berlin.—Wells 56 maj.; A. W. Randall maj.

Selling Dry Goods.

People generally think that it is a very easy way to stand behind a counter and retail dry goods; but a weeks experience in the business will convince the elector that it is much more difficult and laborious than the task of unloading a griststone twelve hours per diem.

The case of a salesman embodies in its duties, necessities for the shrewdness of a politician, the persistence of a lover, the politeness of a Chesterfield, the patience of Job, and the impudence of a pickpocket. There are salesmen who make it their object never to lose a customer. One of the oldest who is in a store in Chatham street, along since, was called to show a very fastidious and fashionable lady, who "dropped in while going to Stewart's," some rich silk clothing.

Very article of the kind was exposed to her. The whole store was ransacked—nothing was left. The costly was suggested as trash—nothing was common and not fit for a lady! The salesman pretended to be indignant.

"Madame," said he in a tone of injured innocence, "I have a very beautiful and rare piece of goods—a case which I divided with Mr. Stewart, who is my brother-in-law—but it would be useless to show it to you. It is the only piece in the store."

"Oh, allow me to see it," she asked in an anxious tone, and continued, "I had no intention of buying you, or of disparaging the merits of your wares."

The salesman, who was now watched in breathless silence by his fellow clerks proceeded as if by much reluctance, and with expression of regret that it would be injured by getting tumbled, display an ancient piece of vesting, which had been lying in the store for five years, and was considered unsalable. The lady examined it with interest. That was a piece of goods that was worthy to be worn. How much was it?

"Twenty-two shillings," "Oh! that is very high," "There!" exclaimed he, beginning to fold it. "I knew you would say that."

"Stay! stay! don't be in so great a hurry!" cried—"I'll give you twenty shillings!" "Madame, you insult me again!"

"Cut me off"—yells and you can make the deduction on some velvet which I reserve for trappings," almost enunciated the fairer.

The salesman, after much persuasion, sold the vesting, for which they had in vain sought to get five shillings per yard, at the price indicated. The profits of the sale of vesting and velvet amounted to \$39, out of which clerks were permitted to pay for a supper of caviar. The best of this brief tale of dry-goods to be told. The lady had her cloak made, one or two of her friends, delighted with it, gave the rest of the vesting at the same price.

Here is a moral to this anecdote, which we have to be discovered by the ingenuity of our readers who occasionally go a shopping—*Oh! the discerning.*

Alexander Smith, the Squint-eyed Rect.

I am glad you have applied to me for a daguerreotype of Alexander Smith because I love him well enough to say at once that no worthy daguerreotype of him is possible. Even a portrait could not be depended upon if it came from the hand of a comparative stranger. A mere accurate description of features would do him singular injustice; and anything more than such reserve statistics is, from his Scottish reserve, impossible from any one with whom he is not intimate. To chronicle short, dark, curly hair, a forehead unusually wide, but not very high, blue eyes, a somewhat brown complexion, a short upper lip, a nose and mouth of regular dimensions, might suggest an Antinous. To qualify this idea by remarking that the mouth and chin, though of classic size, are by no means beautiful in shape, and that the azure eyes exchange the office of looking straight, (in other words that he is squint-eyed,) would leave an image equally unjust; and yet this is all that the mere acquaintance could say of him. I would, therefore, rather you would get a notion of him as he appears to me, than give you anything which the common observer would be likely to recognize. Imagine a young man about five and twenty, of a broad and strongly built figure, approaching with a longing, thoughtful step the face that might not have attracted you in the street, brightens, as we meet, into very sunshine. He sits down, and darning our talk he beams first one and then the other of those blue, clear, (squint,) living eyes upon me, each of which in turn seems to take up the conversation, with a force all the greater for its interval of rest, and to shine, while employed, with the combined light of both. Judged, this su-

perfluity of life is so curious that one fancies a moving *fourth incandescence in the eye*, like that active combustion which you may see in the midlight of a candle; and which, through a telescope you seem to have seen in a star. Over the whole face there passes as many and as delicate hues of meaning as lights and shades over a cornfield, or tints upon a breeze sea. And then I would not change the fault-forgotten countenance for the physical perfection of the most classic Apollo. With me he speaks freely and at length; but in ordinary society he has little conversation. With friends or strangers, however, his manners are alike quiet and simple; and few things have been better testimony to his innate excellence than the outward equanimity with which he has suddenly found himself in dual castles and in the brilliant saloons of an Edinburgh season. His private life is in keeping with these evidences of superiority. The conclusion which certain critics have drawn from some over-colored passages in his writings are strangely inconsistent with the purity of his conduct, the chastity of his speech, the firmness with which he has maintained his water drinking in face of the banter of Edinburgh champagne tables, and the larger development of the religious element in his mind, an element which, as I could show you by interesting anecdotes, was one of its earliest characteristics. But for the sacredness which sanctifies good deeds, I could give such facts of his youth and manhood as go far to prove that in the relation of son, brother, and friend, he has been scarcely less eminent than in that more brilliant character which the world has already recognized.—*Foreign Correspondent of the New York Leader.*

There is not an occupation of civilized life—from the making of laws, and poems, and achromatic telescopes, and the machinery of cotton and woolen mills, down to the starting of a bad rock out of the highway—that it is not done better by a bright man, than a dull man, not being above his business; by a quick than a slow man; by an instructed man than by a simple man; by a prudent, thoughtful and careful man, than by a light, heedless and foolish one. Every one of the occupations—in other words the universal labor of civilization, demands—is—nothing in the world but a mental effort; and you but only go to the fountain head, as you ought to do, when you seek by an improved culture and a better knowledge to give force and power to the imperfect capacity bequeathed and set a thoughtful and prudent spirit to urge and guide it. You say, you see, that you bestow a new power on man, when you give him an improved machine. But do you not bestow a far more available gift, when you communicate to him an improvement of that mental and moral nature which invents, improves and uses—profitably or unprofitably—all machines? In one case you give him a definite and limited amount of coined money; in the other a mine of gold or silver from which treasures may be replenished. Nay, what avails the improved machine to the untalented mind? Put a forty feet telescope, with its mirror of four feet in diameter, into the hands of a savage, whether of civilized or barbarous life, and he sees about as much as our children see through a glass prism—gaudy outlines—purple, orange and green, crossing and blending—on everything. Let the exercised reason of Herschell lift that tube from the Cape of Hope into the southern sky—and the architecture, not made with hands, burning with all its lamps of Heaven, ascends before him.

"Glory beyond all glory ever seen. By waking sense or by the dreaming soul."

firmaments of fixed stars; of which all the stars in our heaven—all the stars our eye takes in, from but one firmament—one constellation—only of a universe of constellations—separated by unbounded abysses, yet hidden together by invisible bands, and moving together perhaps about some center, to which the imprisoned soul may in some stage of being ascend, but which earthly science shall vanish away without discerning.—*Rufus Choate.*

Games of Chance.

I have heard a story, says Hazlitt, of two persons playing at backgammon, one of whom was so enraged at losing his match at a particular point of the game, that he threw the board out of the window. It fell upon the head of one of the passengers in the street, who came up to demand instant satisfaction for the affront and injury he had sustained. The losing gambler only asked him if he understood backgammon, and finding that he did, said, that if upon seeing the state of the game he did not excuse the extravagance of his conduct he would give him any other satisfaction he wished for. The tables very accordingly brought, and the situation of the two contending parties being, explained, the gentleman put up his sword and went away perfectly satisfied.

POLITE.—"I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question," said a polite and accomplished gentleman upon a certain occasion, "but I would merely remark, in the language of a poet that to him, 'truth is stranger than fiction.'"

A LESSON FOR VOTERS.—The Democratic candidate for Treasurer in Indiana has the certificate of election, because 23,376 votes were cast, for "William F." instead of William R. Noffinger, the Whig candidate.

The vulgar mind fancies that judgment is used chiefly in the capacity to construe; and yet there is no judgment so exquisite as that which knows properly how to approve.

Information Wanted.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of Dr. Fletcher Brooks will confer a favor by addressing Wilmer McGinn, Freeport, Illinois. If this should meet his eye, he is requested to write, as it will be a great benefit to him.

Freeport, Ill., Nov. 5, 1854.

The papers throughout the country are requested to copy.

Hereafter, for a few months, we hope to be able to furnish our readers with a paper that will be of a more interesting character to general readers. We have been obliged to devote nearly all our space to political matters of late. Election is now over, and we are heartily glad of it. We are tired of political bickerings and we think our readers must be also. Our elections are too much like scrambles for office; the result depends too little upon principle and the exercise of reason, directed by motives of patriotism, and too much upon trickery and personal prejudices to render the political arena, a very pleasant or ennobling field of action. We most sincerely hope, for the credit of the State, that the three Republican candidates for Congress are elected, and for the safety and prosperity of the State, that the sham democracy may not control the next Legislature—and there are grounds for hope.

The U. S. Minister at the Hague.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1854.

Mr. Belmont, our Minister at the Hague, has addressed a letter to the Union, denying the charges brought against him by certain newspaper correspondents. He says he has transacted no banking business at the Legation, and employed no clerk, there or elsewhere, for that purpose. He also denies that he has neglected the case of Capt. Gibson.

MADISON MARKET RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED DAILY BY D. M. RICHARDSON.

November 8, 1854.

GRAIN.—Wheat has slightly declined. Canada club brings 1.00@1.05; winter 1.05@1.10. A large supply coming in.

Barley—70@75. Corn—40c. Timothy Seed 1.75@2.00. Oats—25@30c bush.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—12@14 00 lb. Corned beef, 55@60 00 lb. Ham, 9@10 lb. Shoulders, 8@9 do. Lard 10c lb. Butter, a good article, 13@15c. Eggs, 12@15c dozen. Cheese, domestic, 30c lb. Imported, 32c lb. Potatoes, 31@33c bush. Flour, 87 00 lb. In sacks, 1.00@1.30 lb. Corn Meal, 81 25@1.30. Crackers, 80@12c lb. Beans, 50@60c bush, and but few now in market. Salt 9@12c 00.

FRESH MEATS.—Beef, choice pieces, 10c lb. Mutton 8@10c do. Pork 8c do. Chickens, 25@27c 1/2 pair. Turkey—94 75 1/2 lb. Ducks—80 75 1/2 lb. Geese—80 75 1/2 lb. Apples, 81 75 1/2 bush. Peaches 83 00 bush.

CHANDLERIES.—1.75@2.00. Seeds.—Flax seed, 1.00. 1.25 would he paid for an extra article.

Tallow—10@11 by the bbl. Wool—20@25c lb. Buyers are holding off at these rates.

HONES—Green trimmed, 8 1/2@9c. Dry, 8@9c. Calf, green, 6@8c. Halls, dry, 10@12c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following is a list of exchange and current notes at the STATE BANK OF MADISON & ILLINOIS:

Exchange on Buffalo - 35 c cent. do on Chicago - 35 c do do on Milwaukee - 35 c do do on London - 5.10 1/2 do on New York, for coin, New Eng. - 5.10 1/2 do on New York, Milwaukee and Madison - 35 c do do on all other Bankable Funds - 12 1/2 c

All Eastern, Ohio, Indiana, (except the Free Banks), Michigan, and other Western currency taken at par, except notes on the following Banks, which are rejected: Bank of Middleville, Merchant's Bank of Macon, Ga., Farmers' Joint Stock Company, Canada.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Beef—On the foot, live weight, 50 50@93. Sheep—60 50@83. Lambs 52 00. HOGS—Cows—22@25. Working Oxen—1st pair, 320@312.5.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.—November 7.

Wheat—1.32@1.37 1/2 being paid for club spring, but in the afternoon fell off to 1.31@1.35, at which sales were made to a considerable amount. Winter kept at about the usual distance from spring—firm 20@21c higher. Barley taken readily at 90@1.00.

No change in other articles of grain. Potatoes—bring business doing for export at 45@48c. Pork—a few hogs in market—taken at 4.90@4.30 for common, 5.00@5.75, for light.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Physicians of the West.

And to all who use Liquors as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

Physicians who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPS.

1. It is manufactured at Schiedam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fust oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same testing tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of juniper horeforesaid, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian juniper berry, prepared by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, constipation in the kidneys, and kindred, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deranged assimilation of food, and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and, when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces indolence, but tends rather to subdue the latter faculty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors, and it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities, it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who are inclined to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Manufacturer and Importer, 38,